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NEW JERSEY COLLEGES



Once past the Bawne Memorial Gateway fronting Route 24, Drew University visitors come upon fore campus



with its striking statue of Bishop Francis Asbury, "Prophet of the Long Road." Mead Hall in background.

BACK in The Forest at Madison, nearly hidden by giant oak trees when they're in full foliage, is Drew University. This Drew woodland is not just any forest; this is The Forest, capitalized and underscored as such since pre-Revolutionary times — and still The Forest despite the coming of a university beneath its lofty leafiness.

Much that is Drew is Forest-oriented. Its graduates warm to the sentiment of the first line of the Alma Mater song: "Amid the tow-ring Forest, thy hall of learning stand..." Its undergraduates call their newspaper "The Acorn," their yearbook "The Oak Leaves," their dramatic group "The Foresters." The hubbub and tumult of a rubber-tired world rushing by outside on Route 24 is cushioned and then absorbed by the tremendous trees dominating the 130-acre campus.

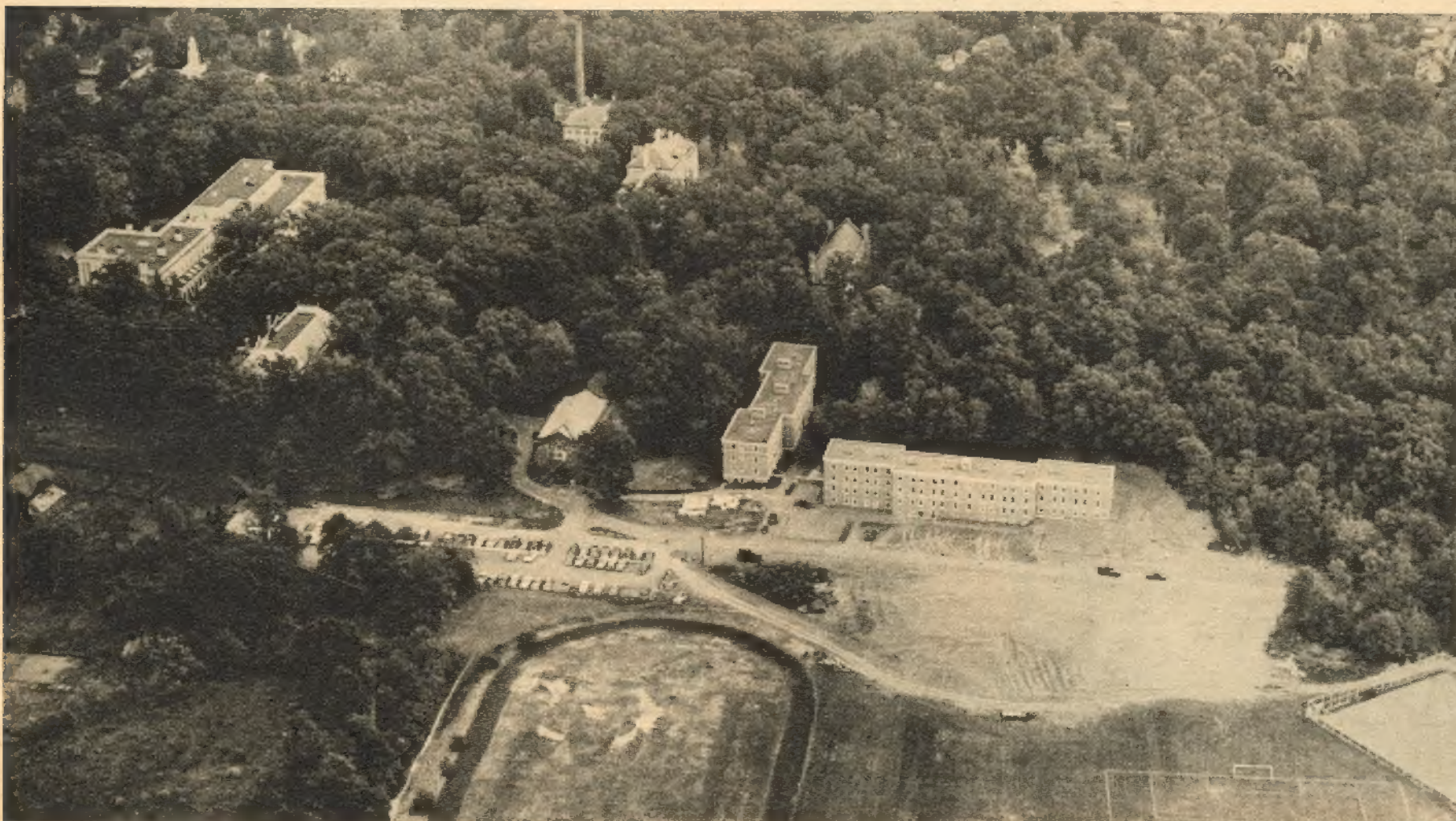
The Forest works two ways: As it shields off the frenetic haste of on-rushing civilization and creates a quiet academic atmosphere, it also hides a thriving university from those passing by. Beneath those oaks is a highly-respected small liberal arts college and a theological seminary known throughout the world and a recently-created graduate school. Here in The Forest, Drew has lived since 1867, even if at times it can't be seen for the trees.

Names mean much and tradition

'THE FOREST'—A HALL of LEARNING

Drew University's Liberal Arts College, Theological Seminary and New Graduate School Thriving in Madison Woodland

By JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM



"The Forest" and buildings. Large white structures (upper left) are Mead Hall and Rose Memorial Library.

Two of university's three new dormitories adjoin Young Field, part of which appears in foreground.

means much in Drew Forest. The very name "Drew" derives from Daniel Drew, the financier who first endowed the institution. Mead Hall, the history-steeped administration building, honors Mrs. Drew's family. Most of the other campus holdings are named for those who helped Drew through the years, particularly in the good tradition of all colleges—those who aided it financially.

Once through the stone Gothic gate at the edge of Route 24, a Drew University character is set quickly on the fore campus by the striking bronze statue of Bishop Francis Asbury

This is the 18th of a series of articles which not only describe New Jersey's colleges and universities, but tell the story of the growth and traditions of individual colleges within the state, picture their roles in modern education and explain how they plan to meet what has been called "an impending tide of students."

Next Sunday: St. Peter's College.



Seasons provide ever-changing beauty of Drew's natural surroundings such as scene (left) of flowering dogwoods along campus walk. **BELOW:** College Hall, home of "Brothers College," was gift of Leonard and Arthur Baldwin of East Orange. It was dedicated in 1929.



astride his horse. The likeness of the indefatigable 18th Century circuit-riding Methodist preacher links Drew firmly with its Methodist heritage. At Drew, as in Methodism, Bishop Asbury has been "The Prophet of the Long Road."

Since Drew acquired its liberal arts college in 1928 and became a university, hundreds of men and women without the slightest intention of following the ministry as a profession have received degrees. Indeed a very large percentage of those liberal arts graduates haven't been Methodist—or in many cases not even Protestants, for that matter. Drew has cherished the right of an undergraduate to worship as he pleases.

Still, rare is the Drew liberal arts graduate who does not often face

some variation on the theme: "You're from Drew? Why aren't you a minister?" If at times the theme irks the graduate of a liberal arts college who never had a call or a yearning to preach, it should also serve well to remind him of his university's heritage, linked strongly to the Methodist ministry.

DANIEL DREW gave the original money to establish a seminary to train Methodist ministers. Drew, born a poor farm boy at Carmel, N.Y., worked his way up to untold riches (not always with exacting scrupulousness, his detractors have declared). He wanted the new seminary at Carmel and even secured a New York charter to that end.

Others won Drew to considering a



Dr. Fred G. Holloway, who became president of Drew in 1948—the seventh in university's 81-year history—awards degree to co-ed.

location closer to New York City. At first it seemed nearly certain that the seminary would be located in Perth Amboy when trustees entered serious negotiations to buy the old Eagleswood Military Academy there. Drew put a sudden end to that; in June 1867 he announced purchase of "The Forest" in Madison, site of the luxurious estate of transportation magnate William Gibbons.

In an age when many thought the clergy must suffer a little, the Gibbons estate must have seemed an opulent setting for a seminary. The brick Mansion, finished in 1836, had been fashioned in a modified way after the White House in Washington, D.C. Few American homes of the period matched the mansion—in size (100x150 feet), in cost (\$100,000 to build) or in Southern Colonial appeal. Even today the Mansion, long since called Mead Hall (for Mrs. Drew's maiden name) is a thing of rare charm. It continues to be the recognized campus focal point.

Minor alterations made the Mansion into a classroom building. "Alterations" consisted mainly of taking up the soft rich velvet carpets and taking down the gorgeous red damask cur-

tains, all far too luxurious for a seminary of the day. Fortunately the trustees didn't feel the morals of the ministerial students would be impaired by the polished black and white marble floors in the hall, the mahogany and black walnut trim in the rooms or the handsome rotunda open through two floors to a skylight in the roof. The great drawing room overlooking the rear veranda became a chapel. Drew Seminary opened in brightness and color and an air of prosperity.

DANIEL DREW went down to ruin in the Panic of 1873, dragging with him the \$250,000 endowment he had given Drew—and which the trustees put back in his hands for him to use his supposedly infallible shrewd talents in investing. Whoever grumbled in the 1870s that the name of the school now might well be changed overlooked completely the fact that Mr. Drew had invested \$400,000 in land, buildings, furnishings, homes for the president and professors, and in operating expenses for seven long years.

Shorn of its open-handed founder.

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DREW UNIVERSITY

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the distraught seminary looked elsewhere for funds, and found that others than Mr. Drew had money—enough to total contributions of \$311,000 in three years. This new-found dollar strength paved the way for the presidential dynasty of Dr. Henry Anson Buttz, in office from 1880 until 1912, and unquestionably the most able man in Drew's first half century.

Dr. Buttz built well. He raised the money for every major building erected on Drew campus in the 61 years between founding day and the start of the college building in 1928. That money built a library (since demolished), Hoyt-Bowne dormitory (1893), the Seminary classroom and administration building (1900), Bowne Gymnasium (1910) and in 1910 President Buttz secured funds to build Samuel W. Bowne Refectory (finished in 1912).

Equally important—probably more important—Dr. Buttz built Drew into a world-respected academic center of Methodism. He gathered at Drew the "Great Five"—himself, George R. Crooks, James Strong, John Miley and Samuel F. Upham. Those names loomed as one of the ranking Protestant seminary faculties of the 19th Century.

WHEN the exuberant President Buttz stepped down in 1912 to be succeeded by Dr. Ezra Squier Tipple, the Seminary had sent its ministerial sons out to ride a circuit which included every state and many foreign countries. They extended Francis Asbury's "Long Road" to far places, and along that road traveled Drew's fame.

Financial advancement moved, too—sweetened in 1917 by \$700,000 as a sesqui-centennial gift of the Methodist Church. Other gifts came through the years, adding up to sizable but not startling sums. Startling, however, is a reasonable adjective to describe what Leonard and Arthur Baldwin of East Orange proposed after they rang President Tipple's door on a Sunday afternoon in January 1928.

Would President Tipple take under consideration a project they had in mind, the brothers wondered? A project entailing the foundation of a liberal arts college at Drew—with \$500,000 for a building and one million dollars for an endowment to back it up?

The Baldwins had lived a life of rare fraternal devotion. They had worked their way off an undernourished farm near Ithica, N.Y., through Cornell University, and eventually to a brilliantly successful law partnership in New York City. They shared equally what they earned and to the end of their lives kept their money in a joint bank account. They and their two families lived in a duplex house, their doors separated only by a hallway.

A speech by a former Rutgers president describing the lack of college opportunity in New Jersey, set the Baldwins thinking. Why not, they reflected found a college in northern



Theology students meet beside well under skylight on second floor of Mead Hall, former Madison mansion of a transportation magnate.

New Jersey, where a young man of modest means might gain an education? They felt the college should stress liberal arts and they felt it should be under the religious influence.

Drew trustees quickly accepted the offer and at the suggestion of the Baldwins the college was named "Brothers College." Drew University was the name adopted to link old seminary and new college. President Tipple, suffering ill health, resigned in 1929, and that fall a double ceremony took place: Dedication of Brothers College Hall and installation of Dr. Arlo Ayres Brown as president.

IF the Baldwin gift surprised the academic world—and it did come unexpectedly—consider the impact of the dramatic day in 1931 when lawyers opened the will of Miss Ella Wendel of New York City.

Miss Ella died last of all her family, and she died in the family mansion built in 1856 at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 39th St., New York. The wilderness of 1856 gave way to towering skyscrapers, but several of the Wendel sisters refused to desert their home. Finally, desperately seeking only peace, they withdrew into their home and eventually announcers on sight-seeing buses regularly called attention to the "mystery house" defying the skyscrapers. Miss Ella died quietly March 13, 1931, and she left a will.

She remembered the kind ministry of Dr. Tipple, pastor of the Wendel's New York church before he became president of Drew, and in her will she gave Drew the northwest corner of Fifth Ave. and 39th St. (where the Kress store now stands), and one-sixth interest in the residue of the estate. Final accounting reduced early estimates greatly, but Drew received 4½ million dollars.

One more magnificent gift came in

May 1937 when Lenox S. Rose of Madison willed Drew University \$600,000 for a new library building and a trust fund for maintenance and for scholarships. The trust fund, held in perpetuity for Drew, produces in addition to library maintenance funds an annual income of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 for scholarships.

Rose Memorial Library has been acclaimed as the finest library building on any small university campus in the country. Its exterior architecture matches exactly the Colonial style of old Mead Hall. Inside, the six-level stacks hold more than 200,000 volumes, including what probably is the largest collection of Methodist literature in the United States.

PRESIDENT Brown steered Drew University through the delicate days of transition from noted seminary to respected university. He nursed the tiny college student body along in the early days, gathered a distinguished undergraduate faculty and brought college and seminary into proper balance on the one campus. His graciousness endeared him to a whole generation of students—particularly those in Brothers College who saw in him a sympathizer with their determination that the new college should not be subordinated to old seminary traditions.

Despite the Baldwin, Wendel and Rose gifts, Drew faced some trying economic times during and after World War II—partially because all of the Wendel millions were earmarked for the Seminary rather than general university use, and partially because income from endowment funds failed to match rising costs. As one evidence of a need for an expanded financial base, the college admitted its first women undergraduates in 1943, and has remained co-educational ever since.

Thus, when Dr. Fred G. Holloway succeeded Dr. Brown as president in 1948 (only the seventh Drew president in 81 years), Drew was far from riding Easy Street. Much had been accomplished, particularly along aca-

ademic lines. The seminary's basic academic requirements for its students had strengthened, and across campus the young college, exactly 20 years old in 1948, had achieved a scholastic reputation far beyond its years.

"An Adventure in Excellence"—that's what the first faculty decided the college should be and that's what the catalogue has called it ever since. The college stressed liberal arts traditions, incorporating both classroom and extra-classroom activities in its philosophy of what educates a person. Academic standards have always been exceptionally high; Middle States Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools granted accreditation after the first class was graduated, the earliest possible date for such recognition. Strict academic emphasis made the Drew degree worthwhile; from the start graduates gained admittance to the nation's best graduate and professional schools.

YET the faculty and administration analyzed itself in the light of postwar developments, looked to future expansion in a program which came to be known in 1950 as "The Drew Advance." That meant sadly needed new buildings. No new dormitory had been built since archaic Hoyt-Bowne was opened in 1894. Asbury and Embury halls, used as dormitories since being converted from the original Gibbons' stable and granary, could scarcely be called modern. New buildings meant money—and to a university known for having attracted big gifts, that could have some special problems.

"There still existed an hallucination that Drew received \$17,000,000 from the Wendel estate," recalls President Holloway. Nevertheless, money came in to the "Advance," including greatly expanded funds from the Methodist Church, and Drew in 1951 opened a new dormitory—the first new student residence building in 57 years. Another dormitory was opened in 1953, a third in 1955.



Interior view of Samuel W. Bowne Refectory, built in 1912 as memorial to a former president of the seminary's board of trustees.

Now the university is well along in a campaign to raise \$850,000 for a gymnasium - auditorium to replace the hopelessly outmoded gymnasium built in 1910. With the reticence of a college president who doesn't have all the funds in the bank, Dr. Holloway agrees 1957 might not be an improper year to say the new building will be in operation. "We've opened a new building every other year since 1951," he adds, leaving interpretation to the listener.

The president hopefully sees other buildings following on at least the two-year cycle. First of all, after the gymnasium-auditorium, a new science building. Then a university center, complete with separate graduate and undergraduate dining rooms, a student union and a little theater seating 500. Then a minimum of three more undergraduate dormitories.

THIS "Drew Advance" will make the college capable of coping with an undergraduate student body of 600, agreed upon by the faculty as the optimum number of undergraduates if the "Adventure in Excellence" is to remain unchanged.

"All of our development is predicated on the quality of teaching we will maintain," declares the president. "Drew deals in a quality product; we wish to preserve our reputation. That reputation is imbedded in a curriculum which respects the liberal arts tradition, a faculty which respects and honors that tradition and a student body qualified and devoted to its objectives." The "qualified" student body seems likely; two-thirds of the 1955 freshmen ranked in the top fifth of their high school classes.

The Drew education is "almost allied to residency," President Holloway believes. With that in mind, it is planned to have up to 90 per cent of the eventual undergraduate student body living in dormitories (about 80 per cent of the 400 undergraduates now live on campus).

Future expansion at Drew is likely



Exterior architecture of Rose Memorial Library, the gift of Lenox S. Rose of Madison, matches co-



lonial style of Mead Hall. Carrel (above) makes possible individual study near special book sections. —

to be in the field of non-ministerial training rather than in the Seminary. That doesn't mean that the Seminary won't remain strong—President Holloway rates it as "one of the most highly regarded seminaries in the country regardless of affiliation." It will stay that way. However, growth will come in the liberal arts college and in the new graduate program in religion, philosophy and the humanities opened last fall.

METHODIST ties won't weaken on campus despite the new direction of growth. Indeed, the opposite is true, since the church in recent years has taken renewed financial interest in Drew. But the Methodist Church exercises no control over its affiliated colleges, and Drew, in turn, doesn't insist on Methodism in its students. President Holloway believes the cam-

pus atmosphere "should be as free as the air we breathe, although we do want our students to have a knowledge of and a deep respect for their own religious convictions."

There is a high element of such democracy at Drew. Nearly every college faculty committee includes student representatives, free to express their thoughts on everything from academic standards to extra-classroom activities. This has permitted undergraduate traditions to grow remarkably, although the college is not yet 30 years old.

THOSE traditions have shaped a full extra-classroom program, including athletics, despite the fact that an accomplished athlete finds no lure held out to him comparable with those campuses where victory is all. Despite this, Drew teams have done well in their class in soccer, baseball, basketball, tennis and fencing. Particularly notable has been the success of the Green and Gold baseball teams under Dr. Sherman P. (Doc) Young, whose nines won some 70 per cent of all games played before Dr. Young gave up coaching in 1954. The athletic field has been renamed Young Field in tribute to his contribution to Drew life.

Dr. Young, the last member of the original Brothers College faculty still actively connected with the college, tends to illustrate the close relationship of classroom and extra-classroom activities. He is a professor of Greek and Latin, with his baseball activities designed as an extension of the college philosophy that many lessons of life are learned outside of the classroom. All extra-classroom activities—athletics, dramatics, student publications and so on—are conducted for the values derived in benefitting a whole personality.

The college academic program also seeks to develop the entire personality, through a curriculum in which a student must first pursue a course

of general studies in the sciences, the social sciences, languages, English and religion or philosophy. Then in junior and senior years a student studies in a major field of concentration, highlighted by an "emphasis" in a single area if he wishes.

ALTHOUGH the general liberal arts training at Drew is particularly slanted toward graduate or professional study (half of the degree winners go on to advanced study), Drew graduates have been successful in many professions without graduate study. Indeed, the vocations of the college's 1,200 graduates—with and without graduate study—runs a wide gamut, including medicine, law, teaching, the sciences, journalism, business, government, religion, social work and many other professions.

Whatever else happens to a student at Drew, a sense of the aesthetic value of natural surroundings seeps through to touch even the most hardened anti-nature individual. Most visitors seeing the campus for the first time are struck by its naturalness. At any season of the year it is pleasing to the eye—in spring, when scores of old dogwood trees spread their white blossoms beneath the greening oaks; in fall, when nature reddens the leaves and sends them tumbling down to reveal the clean lines of the buildings fronting on Rt. 24; in winter, when snow accents the colonial highlights of Mead Hall and Rose Library.

This is the face of Drew. Behind the buildings closest to the highway and hidden to passing motorists even when the oaks are starkly stripped in winter, is where the university through the years has cut into the trees to admit building after building. This is the direction of the "Drew Advance." Still, no plan for even the distant future ever eliminates The Forest. That is the character, the spirit, the very essence of Drew.



Informal classroom scene shows students chatting with Dr. Sherman P. (Doc) Young, professor of Greek and Latin and baseball coach.